The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

Welcome Speech by

Sri G. D. NAIDU,

President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Coimbatore,

and speeches of

Sri V. NIMBKAR,

Chairman, Development Council of Machine Tools Industry,
New Delhi.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA, M. A., B. L.,

President, Rotary Club, Coimbatore,

Sri BHARAT G. DHOSHI,

Vice President of Machine Tool Manufacturer' Association,

Sri R. K. GEJJI,

Development Officer (Tools,)
Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi,

Dr. S. KRISHNAMOORTHI,

Dean, Agricultural College, Coimbatore,

at "TEA" and "DINNER"

in honour of the members of the
Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association
and Development Council for
Machine Tool Industry

on **29—3—1962**

at

"Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore.

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Speech by

Sri G. D. NAIDU

at the Tea Party on 29—3—1962

Dear President, Chairman, Members and Friends,

In the very beginning I want to introduce the Chairman, President and Members to all our guests in this pleasant function and then I will frame the charges on the President, Chairman as well as on Mr. Gejji.

Now I want to mention about my friend Mr. Kirloskar who has already left on some urgent business. He is the live-wire at present for the Kirloskar Company who are producing Industrial Diesel Engines, Lathes, Electric Motors and Pumpsets, High Tension Transformers, Compressors etc.

I had been to Kirloskar Factory which was started about 30 years ago by his father Shri Lakshman Kirloskar. It was a very small factory and it was not known to people in India in those days. If we take

the business of Kirloskar concerns in three parts, the first two parts, say for the first 20 years it had gradually grown about 20 folds but it has developed during the last 10 years to 200 folds because of the untiring and continuous efforts of Mr. Kirloskar.

Then Mr. M. B. Jambhekar, who was the former President of the Association, had been here in the year 1949, when the meeting of the Association was held in the same place. I am glad, after more than a decade past, he has not forgotten. He has come here without any hesitation though it is very difficult for him to move outside leaving his responsible activities, (ofcourse his activities are more for the public). As mentioned before while Mr. Kirloskar is the live-wire for Kirloskar concerns, Mr. Jambhekar is the body to carry out everything concerning Kirloskar Factory when he was the Managing Director of the same. Mr. Jambhekar had been to Germany long before many of us had visited the foreign countries and has acquired many ideas and has introduced them in his factories.

On account of such advancement, his firms are able to export thousands of units to other countries which is a dream to think of some years back, to produce some

engineering equipment, to be sent outside, competing with such industrially advanced countries like Germany, England and America.

Then Mr. Nimbkar, is the Chairman of the Development Council for Machine Tools Industry, whom I met about 20 years back at Madras. He had visited U. S. A., and other foreign countries and has taken a keen interest in the development of Machine Tool Industry. On account of his experience and firmness in his activities, he has been made the Chairman.

Mr. Bharat G. Doshi is the Vice President of the Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association and he is the Director of Cooper Engineering Ltd., one of the leading Machine Tool Manufacturing firms. He is associated with Walchand group of Industries dealing in multifarious manufacturing and constructional activities such as construction work, sugar, Engineering, Automobile Machine Tool etc.

Then Mr. Gejji is the Development officer (Tools), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. If I say anything about him on this occasion it may be taken as flattery or exaggeration. Even if I don't tell anything here that also will be

discourteous on my part. Therefore I want to tell a few words about his zeal and enthusiasm for public service.

A few years back if any of the papers went, it was not possible to find out where it was and may not return. But now on account of his efforts, the work connected with the Machine Tools is not delayed any where and we can see very quick disposals.

Mr. N. R. Reddy, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi whom I did not expect, has also attended the meeting. I think he is the first officer who signed the licences on my application, while for several applications previously sent, no licences were granted. He is very quick and bold in his proposals and decisions in all matters connected with his work. Here also I am restricted to tell anything more about him.

Mr. R. V. Subramaniam, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

Mr. Mulla has been associated with Machine Tool line for the past many years. He had been the General Manager of Investa Machine Tool and Engineering Co., Ltd., a Tata concern. On account of his

long and varied experience in the Machine Tool line he has been appointed a member of the Machine Tool Development Council since its inception.

Shri B. Venkataraman, previously General Manager, M/s. Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.

Shri R. V. R. Tatachari, Ralliwolf Private Ltd., Bombay.

Shri Jayant H. Shah, Batala Engineering Co., Ltd., Batala.

Mr. B. C. Pusalkar, New Bemco Engineering Products Private Ltd., Belgaum.

Mr. S. N. Chowdry, Member, Devalopment Council for Machine Tool Industry, Maya Engineering Works Private Ltd., Calcutta.

Mr. Romesh Kumar, M/s. Daulat Industrial Corporation Ltd., Ludhiana, Punjab.

Mr. C. R. Sonalkar, C. R. Sonalkar Factory, Harihar.

Mr. Halbert, M/s. ABMTM India Ltd., Calcutta.

Mr. J. P. Mahrotra, Dy. Director, Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi.

Mr. C. D. Dandekar, Dy. Director, Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi.

Mr. G. R. Damodaram, P. S. G. Industries, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

Shri D. Dorairaj, M/s. Madras Machine tool Manufacturers' Ltd., (Abboy Machine Tool, Coimbatore).

Mr. P. B. Poonjiaji, Hony. Secretary, Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association, Bombay.

Mr. D. Balasundaram, Textool Company Ltd., Coimbatore.

I invited the Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association to hold its meeting here for the last several years. Two years back when I attended the meeting at Ludhiana, I invited the President and Members to convene the meeting at Coimbatore. Finally they have agreed and we had these meetings, for which I have to thank Mr. Kirloskar, Mr. Poonjiaji, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Gejji and the other members, who all have attended this meeting with much inconvenience.

I have provided meagre facilities available here for the members who are present, but I do not know what inconvenience they had during their stay here. Sure and certain there may be some short comings. But I dare say that all our guests are not bold enough to say about their inconvenience here. You can test by asking them and everyone will say that

everything is very nice, very good and very comfortable.

I know there are some uncomfortable things. Nobody will mention.

Now I want to tell something about the arrangements made here.

Mr. P. B. Poonjiaji, Honorary Secretary gave a list of 35 members in addition to the nine executive members of the association. Then Mr. Gejji gave a list of about 25 members of the Development Council. Altogether there were about 70 members. I received upto the 27th, intimation from nine members, who wrote that they were unable to come. Then I presumed that the remaining members would come. For all of them I made arrangements for their comfortable stay here. But all of a sudden I received intimation yesterday that about 40 members were not attending.

Till today only 20 members have attended. I made arrangements for about 50 guests. I received letters only from 20 guests. That means about 60% have not attended. If I had received all the guests then it would have been 100% return for my efforts. Now there is a loss of 60% for my efforts, for which I hold responsible Sri

Kirloskar and Mr. Poonjiaji on one side and on the other Mr. Nimbkar and Sri Gejji.

I thought that they would compensate by accepting my invitation for the next meeting in July to have that meeting also in the same place. It was not accepted. I do not know in what way they are going to compensate me.

I hope they will tell in what way they are going to satisfy me.

Now these two meetings are over. I have not discussed any points elaborately for some reason or other. It is not right on my part to swallow so much time and to discuss numerous things explaining point by point while all the members are here as my guests.

Ofcourse if it were to be in any other place, it might have been a different thing. Now I don't want to drag in any controversial matters except mentioning some of the points which will be of common interest for all.

Now the Government is very keen to start Small Scale Industries, for which they have prepared many schemes such as financing of capital, equipment as well as raw materials and for buildings.

Then they have made very elaborate arrangements with very heavy finance to impart training in Engineering, to have the know-how in industries by starting many industrial estates with enormous investments.

Further the Government have started sufficient iron and steel and other raw material factories. They have also started a State Trading Corporation to help capital equipment, to import machinery on rupee payment (which is a dangerous policy for the Government itself). All these schemes are formulated with the noble idea to develop the Small Scale Industries, to remove the big problems of unemployment and also to put a stop to the drain of the foreign exchange.

Now they have planted a big tree with very many branches full of flowers and fruits. Unfortunately they have not fixed the root to give strength to the tree and to give more yield.

Perhaps if they have planted the trees even without flowers fruits or even branches, but with root, sooner or later it will give great yield with effect.

Now I will tell the most defective part that escaped the attention. To develop

small scale industries the most important obstacles are the building licences. Then electricity energy sanction and then the Factory Act. These acts and rules are framed for the purpose to start ordinary big industries. At the time of the framing of these acts there was no idea of the small scale industries or the acute unemployment problem as it is today. The Government are still applying the same old rules and acts for the small scale industries.

Then the Sales-tax and Income-tax are there. For the Sales-tax purpose, in Small Scale Industries meant for starting industries by a few persons with small capital, they have to appoint an expert accountant or a lawyer. For Income-tax also we want a person in that capacity. Apart from this for Income-tax they have to pay advance tax and also arbitrary tax with other unnecessary expenses, connected with sales, accounting and maintaining various records. If one has to keep all these it is not a small scale industry at all.

As it is, the Government say that industries with capital below 10 lakhs and below 100 workers are small scale industries, for which various helps are given. Because of such obstacles, they are not small scale industries and they are not

going to solve the various problems. On the other hand the present schemes and ideas of help in the name of small scale industries are going to create irreparable harm for the schemes for providing employment for the unemployed and the under employed.

At the time of the Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association meeting here about 13 years back, I gave a suggestion to Mr. Jambekar, the then President to give the machinery to some trained workers to start ancillary industries. After 3 or 4 years when I went to Harihar, he showed some 3 or 4 small units, started by his advice and help.

Now he said that more than 100 industries have been started on that basis. In 1938 or so I gave a scheme to Mr. Giri who was then the Industries Minister to start about hundred of such small ancillary industries, then to start Diesel engines, automobile and other big industries.

From that time I too started in a small scale with my meagre financial help, advice and training for industries. On account of the stumbling blocks as mentioned above, I am not able to do much. I will tell you one or two example from my experience.

A building licence applied to start 6 or 7 industries in respect of which application was made in the beginning of 1959 with very great efforts, the sanction came only in 1961 February, that means after 2 years. Then permission for electricity for that building, which was applied then, has not yet been received, though the building and machinery and all other things are ready, although Minister, Chairman, Health Officer, Engineer, Factory Inspector and Labour Officer had simultaneously inspected and said no objection. The machineries have not yet begun to run even after a period of 3 years.

For such Small Scale Industries the Collector, Chairman, Health Officer and Engineer can inspect and issue a licence in a week's time or at the most within the month's time and even immediately on the spot. You can imagine how much loss of funds, loss of time and loss of energy is caused to start the Small Scale Industries.

In another instance on account of the fear of Income-tax investigation, we dropped the idea of starting any industries.

Apart from this, though one is trained specially here as well as in Germany for an industry, though he has got machinery

after a prolonged struggle for licences and shipment, he could not start the industries.

One other Small Scale Industry on account of some irregularity in the licences after struggling for three years after investing heavy funds he does not want to continue that industry.

Still I know many instances.

In spite of these, without any degree or diploma holders, with workers with or without High School education some machinery such as Milling Machines, Drilling Machines, Horizontal boring heads, copy cutting machines, cylinder boring machines, plastic moulding machines, wheel balancing machines, main boring machines, valve seat cutting machines, diesel Nozzle punching machines and some other machines are manufactured.

There are some Industries in this premises such as Razor Blades, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbon, Photo Papers, Radiators, Oil Coolers, Wall Clocks, Street Clocks, Dial Gauges, 16 m. m. Sound Projectors, Ticket issuing machines, Grundig Radios, Transister Radios, Tape Recorders, Fractional H. P. Motors etc.

Within the middle of next year all the industries will be in full production.

Amongst these industries only one industry is with a payment for collaboration. Now we have 3 or 4 collaboration schemes such as assembling at the beginning and complete manufacturing within 2 to 3 years for slide rules for milling machines for Diesel test benches, for copy cutting machines and for assembling 8 m. m. projectors and for speedo-graph vehicle speed records etc.

For any of these collaborations no payment of any kind, such as Royalty or know how or any profit sharing. Still many small and big collaborations are available. I do not know how long it will take to finalize with the Government approval.

Now if all these difficulties such as any licence for Small Scale Industries with workers below 20 or 30, below 20 or 30 H.P. the licences to be given by the Municipal Chairman or the Collector or by both of them to be issued on the spot, if it is applied for any place except the modern living quarters particularly intended for residential area.

There should not be Sales-tax on any amount of production. There should not

be any Income-tax for atleast 10 years, if the income is ploughed back in the industry.

If these difficulties are removed Government need not spend so much and need not take so much efforts for opening industrial estates, for giving loans and such other help. Perhaps you may ask what connection the machine tool association has on these points. If these facilities were to be given, there may be abnormal industries started for which machine tools will be at a very great demand, when small or big machine tool factories can produce and create the demand. If such industries are not started, if any such machine tools are not produced, then if we follow as at present the very big Government Machine Tool Industries will swallow all of us.

This subject is a very complicated one. This is not the suitable place and suitable time. I am sorry I have dragged on so long on these points.

We have to hear and learn something from our chief guests. I am very sorry I have wasted too much time. Now I request you to give your sane advice to all of us.

Again I thank you all.

Speech by

Mr. V. NIMBKAR,

Chairman, Development Council of Machine Tools Industry,
at the meeting at "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore,
on 29—3—1962 at 9-30 a. m.

Distinguished guests, invitees and members of the Development Council for Machine Tool Industry,

1. I welcome you here this morning for the second meeting of the Newly Constituted Development Council and the fourteenth meeting of the Development Council for the Machine Tool Industry. The first meeting of the Newly Constituted Development Council was held at Bangalore nearly eight months ago and was presided over by the Hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry. This in itself was an indication of the importance given to this Industry by Government of India.

2. "Build Machines-Build India" is the slogan which has been emphasised from various platforms and it has been realised at all levels that a strong National Economy cannot be built with without building "Machines". Whatever may be one's Political, Social Religious or Economic philosophy, it is accepted that for Industrial Progress "A Machine Tool" is inevitable.

Therefore we in India have particularly to undertake its manufacture with a much greater tempo than anything else.

We all cherish an Industrial Democracy in our Country and if our hopes are to emerge successfully, we have to make up the loss of 150/200 years of economic stangnation under Foreign Rulers, by working with a tempo which will enable us to compress the Economic History of these two centuries within a generation or a little more.

3. This calls for careful planning, aggressive pursuit and coordinative effort on behalf of the Government and its people. It is therefore of utmost importance that there is cooperation of ideas and actions between the Machine Tools Industry in the Public Sector and Private Sector and between both large scale organised sectors and the Small Scale Industries, as well as, Cottage Industries. They all have to work as limbs of one body and must receive equally proportionate nourishment and should function under the same atmosphere, economical or social and be judged by the same Engineering Standards, if they are to produce the same Nation Building Efforts.

4. Let us compare the growth of Machine Tool Industry in India with that

of United States of America. Machine Tool Industry started as a separate Industry in America approximately hundred years before the Machine Tool Industry as a separate Industry started in India. The early factories in America had to borrow many of the techniques from Europe thus avoiding the Development Costs and mistakes of others. They assembled all known facts from Europe and pushed forward with a goal in view. They had not rigidly followed the designs, which they had borrowed but showed their inventiveness and ingenuity by soon making local improvements and innovations.

Mass production of machinery itself became possible. As a result of putting into practice three new Technological Developments: Standardization, Interchangeability of parts, and High Precision Tools. Along with the improvements of Measuring Devices, Industry made steady progress in building Tools for Milling, Planing, Turning, Boring, Grinding and Broaching. These are the fundamental Machine Tools upon which all Modern Industry is based.

5. To the Industrialists in India such as Tatas, Kirloskars, Walchands, etc. the

Indian Independence offered new horizons of Political Democracy and a chance for Economic self-sufficiency limited only by their willingness to work. The deterrents to Machine Tool Industry and its expansion have been and are, to a considerable extent, the shortage of Capital, shortage of Essential Raw Materials, shortage of capital goods, shortage of components and Alloy Steels and above all the shortage of Trained Personnel.

6. For overcoming these deterrents and for achieving the objectives of establishing Industries, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry started a "Development Wing" which had to be organised and set up from scratch. This type of an operation had been quite new to the Government of India, as well as, to the leaders of an Industry, who in old days thought of themselves or were made to think as suppliers and contractors of Raw Materials and Equipment or at the most as Repairers of Machinery imported from abroad.

Plans and Programmes had to be made before they could be implemented. Continuous programming and implementation had to be the constant watchword all along the line. This Development Wing had to secure help from Trade and

Technicians as well as from workers and their representatives in their planning and hence several Development Councils and Standing Committees were appointed. These comprise Government Officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Representatives of Industry, Technical persons, Representatives of labour as well as representatives of consumers.

7. The results shown in the first and second Five Year Plans are encouraging and lead us to believe that we are on the right track. This is further evident from the fact that even though the production of Graded Machine Tools in India was only Rs. 1.5 crores in 1956, it had increased to Rs. 6.01 crores in 1960 and to over Rs. 8.52 crores in 1961. It is therefore a matter of gratification that Industrial production in India has risen by nearly 14 per cent in 1961 over the production of 1960 whilst the production of Machine Tools Industry has shown an increase of 30 per cent in 1961 over that of 1960. Simultaneously the demand for Machine Tools have also increased considerably due to rapid Industrialisation going on in the Country. As a result the import of Machine Tools has also gone up despite increased Indigenous Production.

8. The Manufacturers of Machine Tools in the Private Sector, such as Mysore Kirloskar, Coopers and Investa and others have embarked upon expansion programmes. Mysore Kirloskar have started a plant at Hubali mainly for light duty Lathes. They have also made substantial headway in the manufacture of Capstan and Turret Lathes and a very high indigenous content has been achieved in respect of two sizes of Capstan and Turrets. Investa and Cooper Engineers have set up new Machine Tool Units at Chinchwad, near Poona. Coopers have already established manufacture of Shaping, Slotting and Medium Duty Planing Machines of modern design and have also undertaken manufacture of Heavy Duty Planing Machines and Vertical Turret Lathes. Investa in addition to Drilling Machines and Lathes already manufactured, will undertake at the new factory at Chinchwad the manufacture of Heavy Duty Lathes and Shaping Machines and Medium Duty Radial Drilling Machines. It is noteworthy that this firm has developed this Radial Drilling Machines without any outside help.

In addition to these major units other fresh entrants in this field have been Ex-Cell-O, Kirloskar Bros., Godrej and oyce and others. The first firm is manu-

facturing High Precision Boring Machines, Grinding Spindels, Internal Grinding Machines, etc. Kirloskar Bros., have commenced manufacture of Vertical Turret Lathes and are setting up a separate Machine Tool Division at Kirloskarwadi where the manufacture of Horizontal Boring Machines will be undertaken. Another new comer Godrej & Boyce are manufacturing Power Presses, Press Brakes and Guillotine of their own design and propose to cover the manufacture of a large variety of sheet metal working machines. It is estimated that these seven large plants would produce Rs. 5.5/6 crores worth of Machine Tools in 1962. Over 23 medium sized units located in Maharashtra, West Bengal, East Punjab and the South are estimated to produce Rs. 2/3 crores worth of Machine Tools, thereby pushing the production in the private sector to Rs. 7.5/9 crores in 1962.

9. Substantial condribution has been made towards increasing the number of output of Machine Tools by Hindusthan Machine Tools at Bangalore. The production had reached 3.5 crores of rupees in 1961 and is estimated to go to 4.5/6 crores of Rupees by end of 1962. In addition to Lathes, Milling Machines, Radial Drilling Machines, they have developed Turret

lathe of their own design and will be manufacturing these along with Cylindrical Grinding Machines in 1962. H. M. T. are also hoping to manufacture Unit Head Machines in collaboration with a French firm.

Praga Tools Corporation at Hyderabad are setting up a new Machine Tool Unit with Polish collaboration. In addition to Lathes, Drilling Machines and Machine Tool Accessories like Lathe Chucks, etc., they propose to manufacture in 1962 Milling Machines, Tool and Cutter Grinders on a regular basis.

Contributions of these two Units in Public Sector and that of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambernath continues to be appreciable and is expected to be of the order of 5.5 to 6.5 crores of Rupees in 1962.

10. In the Small Scale Sector substantial developments have taken place with the encouragement given by the National Small Scale Industries Corporation, Service Institutes and Proto-type Training-Cum Production centres at Rajkot and Okhla. It is gratifying to note that a number of Units in small scale sector have become quality conscious and it is felt with

the development of inspection centres the quality of products comprising small machine tools and components will definitely improve and will also increase in years to come.

It is believed that given technical guidance for suitable equipment and manufacture coupled with Rigid Inspection, Small Scale Sector can make a very great contribution to medium and large scale units by manufacturing components and ancillary attachments rather than take up the manufacture of complete machines. If for instance the larger units can standardise components such as Handle, Hand Wheels, Pins, Toggles, Steady Rests, Simple Diving Heads, Arboors, Collects, etc., then, there would be sufficient production for small scale to take up their economic manufacture.

An equally great contribution can be made by the Small Scale Industry by the manufacture of large number of spare parts and wearing parts for the Machine Tools which today are obtained on the actual users licence through Established Importers. Established Importers should be requested to obtain the necessary drawings and technical know-how for the manufacture of these items. Though the cost of these items may in initial stage be higher it will

definitely save valuable foreign exchange which could be utilised to more useful purpose.

It is recommended for the consideration of this Council to set up a small committee to investigate the standardisation of components suitable for the manufacture of small scale industry and to recommend the machinery and equipment which they would require for this purpose. It is also recommended that the Development Wing may investigate the types and value of spare parts and wearing parts imported today and to discuss with the importers question of their being manufactured in the country.

11. From the above it will be seen that most of the established Manufacturing Units in both Public and Private Sectors are manufacturing Light and Medium Duty Machine Tools. In order to make the Country more and more independent of imports, the Government have decided to set up a Heavy Machine Tool plant in the Public Sector at Ranchi. This plant is designed to produce annually in the first stage 10,000 tons of Machine Tools of diverse types and capacities and this production is expected to expand to 20,000 tons in the second stage. The types of machines proposed to be manufactured are

six models of Centre Lathes, three models planers, seven models Horizontal and Vertical Borers, two models Plano-Milling Machines, two models of grinders and two models of Radial Drilling Machines. It is expected to complete the plant and start production by 1965.

12. It is hoped that there will be further rapid growth during 1962. I must however point out that to achieve an increase of Machine Tool production in the Country, there will have to be a sizable increase in the import of machine Tools components and raw materials. The first priority will have to be given to the import of Machine Tools for the Industry and simultaneously to eliminate the import content of existing production. Reliable statistics are not available of the percentage of imported components in the Machine tools manufactured in India. It is however believed that a relatively large percentage of the Machine Tools produced today, contain a larger percentage by value of imported parts and components than the value of the parts and components made for these machines in the Country. If therefore we are to be really self-sufficient the imported component of our machine tool production will have to be rapidly minimised.

13. It is needless to say that to make a success of any plan more so of a Machine Tool Building Plan, co-operation and sustained efforts and vigilance, both in the overall planning and minute details are required on the part of all-workers, technicians, Industrial Managers and Administrators as well as the Government Officers in charge of regulating supplies of Raw Material, Labour, Power, Transport and such other services without which no Industry can exist, less still develop. This brings up a matter which has been under consideration of the Council for quite some time but no progress appears to have been made. This is the setting up of a three tier Training Centre for (1) Designs Engineers, (2) Works Engineers, Supervisors and Inspectors, (3) Operators for the Toolroom and Shops. It is up to the Industry to cooprate to set up such a training centre as early as possible for without trained personnel of all categories the rapid expansion of production that is called for will never be achieved. I am hopeful that we as citizens of New India are equal to this task and do have in our country, men with dynamic, wise far-sighted leadership.

14. Export of "Machine Tools" may look a day dream today but this would be economically possible if we first become

self-sufficient and develop higher skills and confidence in the process. I personally feel that if we concentrate in producing General purpose Machine Tools of the standard type and high precision at a reasonable price and in sufficient numbers, we would be able to find an export market for the machines produced surplus to our requirements rather than try to export Machines at a sacrifice price.

15. Although in the early stages of our Industrial Development we have relied on Foreign designs, and have put up our plants in collaboration with Foreigners, it is a question of building up from below a nation used to thinking in technical change and advance. In other words we have to build up skills and trained personnel. It is the trained human beings that make a nation not all the Machinery in the World. It is he who makes the Machines – not the Machines the man. This Development Council and particularly the members from the Private Sector should therefore be closely associated with the Development and Planning of Designs, Development and Training of Technical Personnel. Both these sectors as well as the Government officers have to work as one body and those in authority must treat everybody without any feeling of difference of without any reservation.

16. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our host Shri G. D. Naidu for inviting us to hold our Council Meeting in Coimbatore and for very efficient way he has organized the arrangements and for the kind hospitality he has extended to all the members of the Council and Machine Tool Manufacturers. Shri G. D. Naidu as you must all know is one of the foremost industrialists in the Country. He is a true Industrialist and believes in active Industrialization through self effort and the country could do well with many more of such outstanding men.

(Sd.) V. Nimbkar.

Welcome address by

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA, M. A., B. L.,

President, Rotary Club, Coimbatore,
at the dinner party on 29—3—1962.

The members of the National Development Council and some of the distingushed members of the Machine Tool Industry.

Amongst them I find a number of Rotarians. Let me take the pleasure of welcoming every one of the Rotarians who have come here at our invitation and present on this occasion. Let me first introduce the rotarians. Rotarian T. M. N. Mukka Pillai of Trichinopoly Rotary Club, Rotarian A. Balasubrumaniam of the Bhavani Rotary Club, Rotarian T. M. H. Shah of the Bombay Rotary Club, Rotarian H. Malhothra of the Bangalore Rotary Club, Rotarian V. Siva Prasad of Chittoor Rotary Club.

Brother Rotarians, I have great pleasure in welcoming every one of you here and when you go back to your clubs, kindly carry with you the greetings of our club. Now let me just read to you the names of some of the distinguished visitors who are just present here at our invitation. Mr. Choudry of The Ranga Engineering Works of Calcutta, Mr. Romesh Kumar of

The Development Industrial Corporation, Ludhiana, Mr. Thathachari of the Rali Promotion Company of Bombay, Mr. Holbart A. I. B. P. N. Calcutta, Mr. Venkataraman of The Praga Tools Corporation, Hyderabad, Mr. Swaminathan of Batliboi and Company, Mr. Gejji Development Officer of the Government of India, Mr. Shonarkar, Mr. B. P. Premji, Mr. Poonjiaji, Mr. Malhothra and Mr. Dhamodekar, Deputy Director of Instruction, Bombay Office.

I am sure everyone of you must be delighted to have in our midst a galaxy of industrialists and development officers of the Government of India. They have been kind enough to come here at our request and be present at this delightful function. Every one of them as you know are leaders in their own fields of respective business. Now their industries must really be called infant industries. Within the short period of nearly 10 or 15 years they have been able to develop this industry and have been able to promote it to very good lines. Every one of them, apart from their own practical experience in developing the industry have had the benefit of a wide travel abroad to industrial countries in Europe and in America. Most of them have had a big study of the problems of industries, of capital, of labour and they

have tried to utilize all that knowledge in the development of their own industries.

Now, time was when we began of thinking of industry, at the promotion of one's own private ends. Well, that was at a time when we were under a foreign yoke. But subsequent to 1947, when our country attained independence we became one of the youngest of the Democratic countries in this world. Now whether he was interested in the private sector or whether he was interested in the public sector, there was only one dominent motive before them i. e. the development of the industry of the country and the development of industrial prosperity of India as a whole. Now whatever branch of industry they may belong to that one idea must have animated everyone of them in trying to develop their specific branch of industry. We have with us Government officials who have been co-operating with them in the development and trying to do what they could do for the promotion of the industrial welfare of our country.

Mr. G. D. Naidu, one of our distinguished patrons here has always been an unsparing critic of the Government. I know that within the short time of 14 or 15 years after the attainment of our freedom, the troubles the industrialists have had in

every part of our country are many. Now, this is one of the problems that the Government had to face and within this short period in which they took over the reigns of Government. So, our difficulties have been many, and therefore it had not been possible for our Government also to give all their attention only to this one aspect of development viz., the Industrial Development of the Country. There are too many problems to solve. Now and then they have paid some attention to this and the attention had necessarily to be directed only according to the priority because there were so many other things to be attended to.

Now we have had the privilege of meeting them here and I must tell them a little of what we have been doing in our Rotary Club. I don't want you, Sirs, to go away with the impression that our Rotary Club which has been functioning for 19 years has not been doing much, apart from meeting now and then over lunches and dinners.

I will just mention to you one or two of the important functions or community services that we have done, so that you may know that our Rotary Club has been on of the active Rotary Clubs in the South. Within recent years we were able to put up at a cost of nearly 60 thousand rupees a

childrens' ward in the Government Hospital at Coimbatore, (cheers) and a Maternity Centre at a cost of nearly 35 to 40 thousand Rupees in a rural centre is another of the important projects in the field of community service that we have done. Our members have donated a number of cups to the colleges, open for competition in the field of oratary, both in Tamil and English and in athletics and in music and one of our latest cup is for the cleanest and the best vegetarian hotels. In the field of music and the field of art we have directed our attention and we have done something for the promotion of that. I therefore would like you to go back with the knowledge when you leave Coimbatore that the Rotary Club of Coimbatore is one of the few Rotary clubs that has always done something that must interest you - that some thing to advance the interest of the nation.

The latest scheme that we have on the anvil and which will come up very shortly is a book-bank scheme. Thanks to the generous aid that has been offered to be given by Rotarian Johar and a number of our friends here. We have been able to bring up a scheme for the purpose of starting a book-bank, to enable books on important subjects, costly books to be made available to some of the poor college students during the course of their studies.

Now, Sir, I have given you a short outline of what we have been doing. But, we, the members of this rotary club would like to listen from you about what you have been doing in the field of industry. We have here many distinguished members in the field of industry. They have agreed to give us a small talk. Mr. Bharat Dhoshi who is sitting on my right is one of the leading industrialists of the Walchand Group. Not only he is one of those who have been responsible for the development and the working of the machine tool industry, being one of its leading members, I find that he is one of the – he belongs to the family of the Managing Agents of The Premier Automobile who supply us with Fiat cars and the Fargo trucks. Fiat cars are very popular here, Sir, I may tell you (laughter). But I would only like to tell you to give us more and more of these Fiat cars and make them available to us sooner.

Now see, Mr. Dhoshi is one who is well versed in the principles of economics and he has a practical knowledge in the working of many of these industries and he must be able to give us some very frank and some important advice in the Development of Industries. On your behalf, I request him to kindly give us a small talk, Mr. Dhoshi (cheers).

Speech by

Mr. BHARAT DHOSHI

President,

I really feel very much honoured to-day by this opportunity of meeting you and your members and give them some thoughts on industrial development of this country. As well as I would like to take up this opportunity of placing before you what I have observed of various Rotary activities. I was once a Rotarian when I was staying at Satara Road to look after day to day working of the Cooper Engineering Ltd., where Diesel Engines, Machine Tools and Calico looms are being manufactured. When I had to leave Sathara Road to Bombay, naturally in the light of the various principles that are taught in the Rotary, I had no other alternative but to submit my resignation against the wishes of my fellow members. Since then I am watching the various activities of various clubs in Bombay, at Sathara and such other places. Wherever I go I always get some opportunity to mix among the Rotarians. I must congratulate this particular club on taking the lead in social activities, by

giving the benefits of the riches of the members to the deserving poor communities of this city, this laudable task of having a hospital or awarding the hospital a matter-nity home because in this poor country these facilities are very rare and within the reach.

But when I get some times some thoughts or some knowledge about the Rotary, how it was started in America and how is the constitution, from that I feel that there is a much bigger responsibility which the Rotarians are supposed to carry and every Rotary has got various classifications and this is the only body in the world where the intelligentia of every community, every activity of human race is connected together. Actually when I was anxious to become the member of the Bombay Club, I couldn't get the place because I was not the first in the classification I wanted to represent. I am not at all sorry because there is some force word, "First" is always applied to the activities of the Rotary. That means the first intelligent man, the first academic man, the first business man, first industrialist man, the first medical profession man, the first legal profession man, all are brought together. For what? After all we know today in this country, where there are 400 million people,

there are so many castes, there are so many Isms and everyone is party to one's self. But on the platform of Rotary, the mean is to be achieved and the mean is to be found out so that it will be a realy guiding force to the countries' economy and activities and I feel that there is no other body which can command that respect where the first class people in every profession are brought together. There are various criticisms upon the Government activities. Today the business community is regarded as the worst community in this country, the legal profession is not always regarded as the best profession, the medical profession is always called in some other words and that is why I feel, the time has come for the Rotary to take the lead and place the fact before the community by which all these ill feelings about every one will be removed and I feel that will be the real brotherhood that we will be achieving in this country. (Cheers).

We have heard a lot. I am emphasizing this particular point of giving the correct lead, unbiased lead, only because I feel that progress of our country is being stopped or retarded by mere criticism from all the sides. We must see, if we want to go ahead we must show the way. By just only telling that this was not good, we

have not done correctly, we are not going to see the light and the more and more we speak, the more and more we find fault with others. Our comman man is getting really frustrated. That is why I earnestly appeal to the brother Rotarians that when ever you meet, whenever there is a local party, whenever the opinions are expressed, examine those unbiased, find out what may be the reason for this kind of thinking. Is there any personal gain or is it really the loss of the community and I feel that if a proper examination or a proper inspection is made of all thoughts and the good progressive picture is placed before the community, the community will respond in a greater force in this country. There is no use in blaming any business community, any profession but always feel that you will achieve better results if you take the good of every thing and that is why I give more importance to Rotary than any other important bodies who are getting good publicity and good favour.

Now, as I belong to the industrial class of people, I feel personally there is no cause for any anxity. After all we are the oldest generation who have shouldered the economic responsibility of any country of the world. After all we are in a better position to solve this problem than any of

the Government Official or the minister and that is why I feel the main responsibility will lie on the industrialists to shoulder the responsibility of economic independence. We are losing grounds because we are not shouldering the real responsibility. We can do much better if we really see through our eyes the correct picture of this country. After all this country has got vast problems. Due to the unimaginable population the problems are very vast. The time is short and that is why everybody to lead the rest, is trying to have some control here and there. But the ultimate aim behind the control is the good of this country. But unfortunately we are not taught how to see the good things. That may be due to slavery and our habit of criticism of government we had before the independence. There, our work was only to rouse the feelings of the masses by any means to get the independence.

Unfortunately after independence, we are not taught what is our role now. Can we continue in the same manner and fight against the government which has been replaced. Actually if the population would have been taken into confidence and would have been told boldly, "Now our means are changed. You must change. We did it in a particular fashion because we

wanted to gain in a particular way. That was a war and everything is fair in love and war. So, whatever we adopted at that time, now we have to shed and now we have to adopt real constructive criticism or constructive approach to any problem so that we become wiser, you also ultimately gain and the country ultimately gains" and if we change this particular attitude, I personally feel, we need not fear of any taxation, any act, any control but our march will be easy.

This I am telling you because I get in contact with Government Officers I get the opportunity of examining the work of our own people and when I try to meet both ends I feel the difficulties of both and only by mutual discussion I personally see the light before me and if others also adopt the same policy, I personally feel that our task will be much easy.

Mr. Gejji our Development Officer will bear with me when I place it, because due to his kind heartedness he always guides me. He shows me where I have gone wrong. He guides me what is the approach of the Government and why this approach is adopted. If in a particular fashion things are placed before the Government, I would not suffer. Then I think that

ultimately according to the speed of every individual, every institution and every government, the results are given.

In our own life or especially I have seen in the estate of Mr. G. D. Naidu the promptness is emphasized in every respect. Even there are bells which indicate how soon the response should be there. I will be very happy if this efficiency is assured even in bigger institutions. But I personally feel, as the institution grows bigger and bigger, the delays have become inevitable. That is the experience with every big concern I have come across and if I see then the work and the speed of the Government, many a times I get myself puzzled whether our criticism is right. After all it is a big huge machinery that is to move.

When I was working in a small concern, the letter used to come before me within one hour of its arrival. When I started looking after a little more company, I do not get some times letter even for 4 or 5 days. Naturally then if minister gets a letter after a week, I think there is no cause for any anxiety or to blame. I have seen many of the private sectors where it becomes very difficult to move the things and from that angle I personally feel that working of our Government is not bad.

Only we have to see that from a different angle from different eyes and in a realistic manner.

I think it is not right for me to take much of your time I must thank you all for giving the opportunity to talk to you in what ever manner I could do I am not a regular speaker. Yet because there was an order from the President, I must obey it in the light of all principles that are governing the Rotary. I must tell you that when I saw all the facilities of this city, I remember a small photograph that has been hanging in my house. To this same city my uncle Mr. Walchand had visited once in response to some invitation from some Chamber body at that time and I am having that photograph before me where he was received by Coimbatore citizens warmly. He visited so many cities. Even he had been to abroad but now I get the reply why only the photo of his visit to Coimbatore is hanging in our house (Cheers).

So, this is a very pleasing moment where we get even past memories fresh and I feel that when a leader like Mr. G. D. Naidu is staying here, creating friendship not only with Indians but even with foreigners. I think that is also one of the aspects of the Rotary-create the world

brotherhood, international understanding and I think there can't be a better man than Mr. Naidu for this purpose, (Cheers) and the city must be very much proud to have such a man of real rotary spirit in his blood (Cheers).

Thank you once again and I close (Cheers).

Speech by the Rotary President :

Friends,

I am sure that everyone of us must be deeply indebted to Mr. Dhoshi for his kind words of appreciation of the work done by our Rotary Club. I am sure, we must also thank him for his warm words of appre· ciation and also take his advice so far. Now sitting on my left is Mr. Gejji. He is one of the top officers of the Government Department in the field of industry. He is himself a distinguished engineer and has been in charge of this branch as well as in the branch of licencing for the past nearly about 10 or 12 years. Now from what we heard about him, we could have easily judged the fact that he is one of the most tactful and one of the most efficient officers of that department. It is he who has got to purvey to a number of industrialists, the slender means of the Government and the way in which he has been so efficiently satisfying every one of them and extorting from them words of appreciation only go to show that he must have been a very successful officer. On your behalf I request him to kindly address the club.

Speech by

Mr. GEJJI

Mr. President and Friends,

I am very glad that I had an opportunity of meeting Rotarian members of this city. On all previous occasions, when we had such meetings of The Machine Tool Manufacturers and the Development Council for Machine Tools, I have always seen that the Chairman of the Development Council and the Chairman of the Machine Tools Manufacturers deliver their speeches. So I become the meeting Secretary today. Unfortunately both the Chairmen have given the slip and hauled up. Now that I have been commanded here to stand up. When my friend Bharat Dhoshi was speaking, I just, first of all, very much liked his speech but at the end of it all, I found he did not like to bring out what we are here for and I, the working Secretary have to put the questions in order. So I would like to devote a few minutes to this question of what we are here for.

The guests here today whom the Rotarians are entertaining are industrialists in the machine tools field. Now what is the machine tool? I again address my

remarks to a group of India's technicians and engineers engaged in the machine tool field, but knowing as they do, that the Rotarians club consists of people from all branches of industry and even if my words now are of Carrying Coals to New-Castle, since 1946, we are carrying coals to New-castle, and I must ask them to bear with me when I say a few words about the Machine Tool Industry.

Now, that we have accepted the necessity of planning, we have come to the 3rd five year plan where the development of the machine tool manufacturing industry and the development of all heavy industries is considered as a free requisite to what is known as the take off stage in the course of planning, i. e., once we achieve the self developping stage or the take off stage or whatever name they call it, the development of a country needs great assistance from foreign countries, from other developed countries upto that stage. Once that stage is reached, its own economy will rice at such an accelerated rate that it will be generating funds for its own increase, for its own development. At what stage self developing economy will develop or when it will come is a matter for satistical experts to argue about. But we all believe that it is some where the steel target for the

country is between 70 to 10 million tons or some thing of that sort. This particular point has been expressed by different people at different stages. Now to achieve that stage, you want not only an agricultural economy but you want an economy mainly based on industry.

Machine tools are the basis of all mechanical inudstries, because machine tools not only make machine tools alone but every machinery. In fact there is no project which will not require the help of machine tools either for making the product itself or making the machinery from which the product is made. Right from textiles to plastics, furniture, every article of every day use or which you need are made from machines and the machines themselves have got to be manufactured from machine tools. So, unless there is a basic machine tool industry, it will be very difficult for a country to achieve the self gallopping stage. That is one of the reasons why the Government of India has laid great stress on machine tool industry. We have got a very well developed Machine Tool Industry in the Punjab, in the North West cornor of India. But it has not developed to an extent where its products could universely accepted. Quality consciousness was lacking in them for a long time and that to

say that the Ludhiana Machine Tool Industry have now realised the necessity of making quality goods and are now definitely on the way of quality goods. The organized sector of the Machine Tool Industry has been concentrated mainly on a step – what you call the Meter-Gauge Step between Bombay and Bangalore. We are very anxious that the Machine Tool Industry should develop in other places also.

The development of Coimbatore in the textile industry is phenomenal. We wish that industrialists of this highly industrialized town take up to the manufacture of machine tools and give their attention to make very good machine tools in quantity so that the whole of this part of the country could be supplied from here. That is the main reason why we are now here. If we didn't have that object, we won't be here. We won't have the opportunity of meeting you all here. So, may I appeal through the Rotarians here, to the industrialists of Coimbatore that they should not only promise us that they will make machine tools because just before coming here I have renewed a number of licences that have been taken up for the manufacture of machine tools. They are quite colossal and if all of these come to fruition, I am quite sure that when I come back again

after a couple of years, I will see not only Coimbatore famous for textiles but also for machine tools.

With these words - I think I won't keep you any more - between you and the magic show - Thank you all very much gentlemen. (Cheers).

Speech by the Rotary President:

We are deeply indebted to you Mr. Gejji for the very tactful address that you have given us and also for the words of advice informing us that we have got a brilliant future set on Machine Tool Industrial Concern. After the vote of thanks a magic show has been arranged for your entertainment. So, members are requested to stay and have the benefit of the magic show. Before the magic show, I request Dr. Krishnamurthi to propose a vote of thanks.

Vote of thanks by

Dr. KRISHNAMOORTHI,

Dean, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

President Rotarian Governor Ramanathan, Fellow Rotarians, Ladies and Gentlemen.

When President Balakrishna asked me to propose a vote of thanks it is my duty to comply with the orders of the President. But I am an agricultural man and I began to reflect how appropriate is it for the Dean of Agricultural College at Coimbatore to propose a vote of thanks in a gathering of so many industrialists. But I have to justify myself and I thought that Agriculture was the mother of Industries and therefore it is highly appropriate that an agricultural man propose a vote of thanks in the presence of a galaxy of industrialists.

I am quite sure that the industrialists present in this meeting would agree with me that for many many years the industrialization of this country has depended upon agriculture. Even today the great textile industry of which we speak and the sugar industry which is one of the greatest industries of the world – these two depend

entirely on agriculture. I can enumerate a number of industries which are depending upon agriculture. But now, we have progressed far. You remember the saying of Mr. Visveswaraya he said. "Industrialize or perish", and that has come very true particularly after independence. If we do not establish the heavy industries and industries which have nothing to do with agriculture, but everything to do with pure industrialization of the country, the country will rather be one of the foremost countries of the world. From that point of view, the present Rotary meeting to night, of eminent industrialists from all over the country, is an encouragement to the idea of industrialization of the country.

To day there are groups of people who are responsible for the integration of the country. The industrialists themselves and the industrialization of the country – these are things which by themselves are responsible for the integrity of the country, because they increase the national income and thus spread the national income to the poor masses of the country. They employ a large number of them and without that employment it will be impossible for this country to live. From that point of view the nation owes a debt of gratitude to these industrialists for doing their job.

There was one thing that Mr. Bharat Dhoshi said which struck me as very fair. He said that the business community in this country is called the worst community. I should assure Mr. Bharat Dhoshi that in this country there is something very rare, if this business community is supposed to be the worst community, it is true that every community here in the country is called the worst community by some other community. Now, if the business community is called the worst community, what about the farming community? A farmer has always been looked down with contempt in this country. Are you sure, the Government Officers? It is only we, who call ourselves, the government officers as officers. But actually the British people called the Government officers as Government servants. So there has been a contempt of the Government servants themselves.

What about the teachers in this country? They are a condemned lot. They are not looked upon with that respect which is due to them. You take any number of communities in this country. It is some how or other a bane of this country that some group of people look down upon some other group of people and always say, "Here is a man who is a bad man".

I was recently told by an American Professor who came into this country and on account of observations which he made said, "Why is it in this country one scientist will not speak well of another scientist". When he said, "In the United States or in England, each scientist is appreciative of the work of every other scientist. But here in this country, I find every scientist will ban every other scientist in this country". Therefore I would like to tell Mr. Bharat Dhoshi that the business community is not the worst community. Every community in this country is the worst community. On the other hand, because of the role which is played by every section of this country, this country can never form a composite whole and India can never advance. The time has come for mutual respect of the role that each one individually and as a group plays in this country.

We are very thankful to Mr. Bharat Dhoshi for having brought out the ideals of the Rotary club. The Rotary club is the one organization which looks after International understanding. It not only unifies the country. Look at this gathering today. It is a very happy thought to the Rotary club to have invited the Machine tool Manufacturers Representatives and the

Members of the Machine tool Development Council. Here you have members from all parts of India and in fact some are from foreign countries. It is a good International group and also a national group and if the Rotary Club symbolizes that Mr. Bharat Dhoshi explained it also – we are very thankful to him for having so clearly brought out the Rotary ideas and we are thankful also to Mr. Gejji for having so nicely and clearly explained to us what is meant by machine tool industry. Of course, he started by saying that a lot of members of the Rotary Club should know tactics but the clarity with which he spoke about the role of the machine tool industry was some thing which we did appreciate very much and we are thankful to him.

And last but not least, we are very thankful to Mr. G. D. Naidu who is always a great host to people and who is responsible for bringing a number of groups from all over the country into Coimbatore and entertaining them on behalf of the citizens of Coimbatore and he has been a consistant patron of the Rotary Club and we owe a lot to him not only for our weekly meetings but also for the sumptuous feasts, but those feasts which are vegetarian completely and I do hope sometimes that Mr. Naidu will have a little compunction to non-Vegetarians

(Laughter) when he has these gatherings and we look forward to another occasion when roasted chickens and turkeys will flow over these tables.

We thank him very much for his fine hospitality and thank one and all of you who have been kind enough to comply with the request of the Rotary Club to attend this very nice gathering today.

Thank you very much (Cheers).

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